WASHINGTON.

Stokes Throws Up His Hand and Subsides.

The Great International Exhibition in 1871.

Gov. Wells and the Virginia Test Oath.

Flattering Prospects of the Cuban Revolution.

Movement to Organize a New State.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

STOKES WITHDRAWS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27.—Congressman Stokes having become somewhat frightened at the comments of Governor Senter on the proposed removal of federal officeholders in Tennessee, rushes into print today through Forney and denies that he is here for any such purpose. He says he has made no appeal to the Administration for the appointment of any office, but is in Washington to take counsel from his friends on what he regards as the alarming condition of Tennessee; a condition, he says, which is fast precipitating it into the hands of the Democrats.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

It has been proposed to hold an international exhibition in the capital of the United States early in the year 1871. This project having met the warm approval of some of our most prominent and wealthy citizens, a meeting for the purpose of effecting an organization will be held in the city of Washington on Friday, Sept. 10th.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS.

A recent circular from the Internal Revenue Bureau to assessors throughout the country allowing them to grant a retail liquor license to wholesale dealers has had the effect to increase the revenue on the one hand, while on the other it has opened the door to fraud by relieving a wholesale dealer of many of the restrictions which are not imposed on him as a retail dealer, and by combining the business of the two, wholesale and retail, has made the application of the law general.

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

Governor Wells, of Virginia, arrived here to-day, and is loud in his declarations that the test oath will be exacted from the Virginia Legislature, and that as a consequence the Radicals will elect two-thirds of the Senate. The Conservatives, however, will resign. A new election will be held, and they will be able to elect Conservatives who can take the test oath. It may be added that certain prominent Conservatives feel assured that the Democratic ticket headed by Governor Rawlins are opposed to Canby's exacting the test oath.

COUNTERFEIT POSTAGE STAMPS.

It is stated to be the intention of the Post-office Department to annul the contract for printing postage stamps, owing to the fact that the new issues have been successfully counterfeited by the photographic process.

GEN. BURLBUT,

of Illinois, Minister to Bogota, arrived in town to-day.

THE CAMPAIGN IN CUBA.

Letters received here to-day from officers in Gen. Jordan's command in Cuba speak in very flattering terms of the prospects of the revolution, and communicate details to sustain such anticipations. The fall campaign promises to be a very earnest one and likely to decide the contest before December.

COAL.

Bids to supply the Treasury Department with coal at $8 50 per ton have been offered, which indicates that the coal conspiracy is breaking down.

BLACK INGRATITUDE.

Some Misslesippi negroes sent the treasurer of Lincoln National Monument some two or three hundred dollars worth of neat looking Confederate money to-day, as a contribution to that object.

THE DROUTH.

Maryland newspapers are filled with complaints about the drouth and the blighting of the corn, potato and tobacco crops, and say that even trees appear to be dying. Frederick City is on half rations of water. Frostburg is similarly afflicted, and the Chesapeake and Ohio canal is very low on some of the levels.

A NEW STATE.

A letter received here to-day from Arkansas says that a movement is on foot there to cut off two tiers of counties in the western part of the State and join them to the Choctaw and Cherokee nations as the basis of the formation of a new State organization. The plan is to be submitted to Congress at the coming session.

[To the Associated Press.]

RAWLINS.

WASHINGTON, August 27.—Secretary Rawlins had recovered sufficiently this morning to visit the War Department for a short time.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

From present appearances the forthcoming monthly statement will show a handsome reduction, notwithstanding the heavy payments of the Government during the present month. It is now thought the reduction will reach at least two millions.

THE FORT SMITH RESERVATION.

Parties direct from Fort Smith, Arkansas, report the Indian tribes in that vicinity very quiet, and faithfully carrying out the treaty stipulations generally. Crops in that section are in a most flourishing condition, the cotton promising to yield thirteen bales per acre. Indians on the Fort Smith reservation are said to be well pleased with the substitution of military for civil officers to conduct the business of the Government with them.

NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of Currency has prepared a circular to the Cashiers of National banks requesting a statement of the items of which their coin or specie accounts is composed. The information is desired for general statistical purposes, and not for reference to the condition of the banks in this respect. The statement is required from the morning of September 8th.

NASHVILLE.

Weather—Arrival of Ex-President Johnson—A Radical Plot Hatching.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 27.—Fine rains to-day. Mercury 92 at 10 A. M.; 80 at 4 P. M. Prospects of more rain.

Ex-President Johnson arrived this morning, on his way to Red Boiling Springs. He will remain in Nashville several days.

Horace Maynard and Hamilton, of Shelby, Thornburg, of Jefferson and other leading Radical Republicans arrived this morning. They held a meeting this afternoon and adjourned till to-morrow morning, as the full meeting has not transpired. Various rumors are afloat. One is that they are to take steps for a thorough reorganization of the Republican party, and, if necessary include them selves, to demand the removal of all the Senter Federal office-holders in the State. Another is that they contemplate sharing Senter's absence seizing the State government. The latter is hardly probable. The majority of these present were members of the late Legislature.

MEMPHIS.

The Tobacco Trade—Death of John Durivage—Cotton—Weather.

MEMPHIS, August 27.—The tobacco merchants held a meeting to-day and perfected their organization of association. J. W. Dickinson was elected president. An address to planters is to be issued and the tobacco trade revived and developed.

John Durivage, an old actor and newspaper man, died here to day. He was one of the founders of the Alta California at San Francisco.

Four more bales of new cotton were received to-day.

The city is remarkably healthy for the season. Several sudden deaths from heat embraces nearly all of the complaints.

CUBA.

Spanish Convoy Saved—Schooner Seized—Arms Landed.

HAVANA, Aug. 27.—During July and August no vessel of war of the United States has touched at Havana.

Intelligence has been received here from Las Tunas that Col. Gonsagual, with a convoy, had reached that town in safety.

A schooner in the service of the insurgents recently landed a quantity of arms at Sagua. She lay in the Southern part of Easterndept. The Spanishtroops soon after captured the schooner and at last accounts were hunting for the arms which had been taken into the Sevilla mountains adjacent to the bay.

BOSTON.

The Hub Acquiesces in the Result.

BOSTON, August 27.—Our citizens have calmly submitted to the result of the international boat race, all believing that had it taken place on our own waters the result would have been different. At first the excitement was intense. When it became known that only three boat lengths between the Harvards and Oxfords decided the match, every one acquiesced in the result.

The Turf.

LANCASTER, PA., Aug. 27.—Goldsmith Maid and American Girl will arrive here next Monday, and go into training for the trot on Sept. 1, for $2,000.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Aug. 27.—Mountain Boy was beaten in the trot yesterday by Geo. Palmer. Time—2.29¼, 2.26, 2.29 and 2.29. The Boy took the third heat.

ST. LOUIS.

Jewish Synagogue Dedication—An Immense Affair.

The new and costly Jewish synagogue, situated on the corner of Pike and Seventeenth street, was dedicated this evening with very imposing ceremonies. The edifice is one of the most costly in the county, and the society to whom it belongs, approves the Gazel of Temple, have adopted all the latest changes and innovations in their forms of worship. Family pews are introduced and men sit with uncovered heads.

CINCINNATI.

Jewish Temple Dedicated—The Base Ball Gate Money.

CINCINNATI, August 27.—The new Jewish Temple was dedicated to-day. It is a splendid piece of architecture.

The Cincinnati Base Ball Club had a meeting to-night. The matter of a division of the gate money was referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

Singular Experiments.

At the recent meeting of the American Science Association, at Salem, Massachusetts, Dr. J. B. Upham, of Boston, introduced Dr. Grouz, an eminent, physician, who has a malformation, the absence of the breast bone, which enables him to exhibit some remarkable physiological phenomena. Dr. Upham is a gentleman of immense wealth, who devotes himself with energy and activity to the promotion of medical mention. Dr. Upham and Dr. Grouz are very pleasantly remembered by a number of the medical men of this city. They exhibited in the large lecture room of the medical department of the University, a number of the singular experiments that were recently made at Salem, and detailed a number of the results that were seen by the members of the American Science Association at its meeting in Salem. It is well that the witchcraft persecutors of Salem were not present on this occasion. When they saw recorded at Salem, instantaneously, the cumulative powers of *neustrum vivi de* in reducing the action of the heart of a man at Boston, there would have been, in the estimation of Cotton Mather and his crowd, a call for fagots and fire to burn out witchcraft. But under the dominion of present enlightenment the curious results at Salem were seen with much gratification by a number of the prominent minds of America. The New York Evening Post gives the following report of the phenomena exhibited by Dr. Grouz, Dr. Upham and Mr. Farmer:

At 8 o'clock Lyceum Hall was crowded to witness some very unusual and interesting phenomena. Dr. Upham had provided a bewildering array of diagrams, electrical apparatus, optical instruments, and galvanic batteries with busy corps of operators and assistants. Dr. J. B. Upham, of Boston, gave a brief sketch of the case of Dr. Grouz, born in Hamburg in 1831, in whose case an opening and fissure, or congenital malformation of the thorax, the sternum or breastbone being entirely wanting, thus furnishing unusually favorable opportunities presented for the investigation of the motions of the various parts of the heart. The interest of this case is greatly increased by the fact that Dr. Grouz is in perfect health, and himself a highly educated physician, now practicing his profession in Williamsburg, N. Y. Dr. Upham gave a brief history of the surgery to the audience Dr. Grouz, who proceeded, by a variety of ingenious devices too complex to describe in detail, to explain to all, one of the heart and its various parts—the auricle, ventricle, and aorta. The whole audience could clearly trace the action.

The whole audience were able to perceive the curious effect of the inspiratory and expiratory action of the lungs upon the motion of the heart. It was also made apparent that the movement of the aorta, ventricles and auricles are not simultaneous, but follow each other in rapid succession, the interval being demonstrated by two bells connected with an ingenious electro magnetic apparatus made expressly for the purpose, and which were distinctly heard by the entire audience. Next, commencing from the audience a physician to note the pulse and another the abnormal motions of the heart, by means of the stathoscope, Dr. Grouz proceeded to give the startling and dangerous operation of piercing the heart. This took place in the presence of a large number of the medical men of this city. They exhibited in the large lecture room of the medical department of the University, a number of the singular experiments that were recently made at Salem, and detailed a number of the results that were seen by the members of the American Science Association at its meeting in Salem. It is well that the witchcraft persecutors of Salem were not present on this occasion. When they saw recorded at Salem, instantaneously, the cumulative powers of *neustrum vivi de* in reducing the action of the heart of a man at Boston, there would have been, in the estimation of Cotton Mather and his crowd, a call for fagots and fire to burn out witchcraft. But under the dominion of present enlightenment the curious results at Salem were seen with much gratification by a number of the prominent minds of America. The New York Evening Post gives the following report of the phenomena exhibited by Dr. Grouz, Dr. Upham and Mr. Farmer.

Courier-Journal

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Sorghum is cultivated quite extensively in the western part of the State.

Camden Riley, of Owensboro, has received the appointment of cadet to West Point from the Second District.

The time for opening the contracts on the new building for Center College has been deferred until next Monday.

A Paducah velocipedist was fined $5 the other day for disturbing the peace in running over a man in the street.

The colored people had a large barbecue at Lexington on Friday last, which was attended by probably two thousand persons.

The "White House," Danville, was rented publicly last Monday to Mr. Frank Shipman, late of Hustonville, for one year, at $700.

Rev. W. E. Chambliss, of Mississippi, has accepted a call to the Republican and Waco Baptist churches in Madison county.

A proposition appropriating $65,000 to build a market-house will be submitted to the voters of Owensboro on the 13th of September.

Paducah is building a public cistern to contain 500 barrels of water. It is the first of ten authorized to be built by the 1st of December.

A railroad conductor was fined $10 in Frankfort the other day for running his train through the street faster than the charter prescribed.

At the stock sale in Versailles on Monday about 50 head of young cattle sold at prices ranging from 12½ cents. A few mules sold at fair prices; yearlings at $80@100; two-year-olds from $140@160 per head.

In Madison county, notwithstanding the drouth, the yield of corn in many parts will be more than an average; but in some parts, where the land is thin and the soil poor, the yield will be a total failure.

The Danville Advocate says Mr. C. W. Metcalfe sold to Prof. J. C. Randolph, last week, his beautiful suburban property (the old Gillespie place) for $30,000. There are about forty acres of land attached to this place.

Dr. J. M. Cosby, Senator elect of the eighth district, has been served with a notice by Mr. Justice N. Phelps, his late colleague, of his purpose to contest the seat to which Dr. Cosby owns, on the grounds of constitutional ineligibility—claiming that he is not of the requisite age.

Messrs. Gray & Isdell, on retiring from the proprietorship of the Capitol Hotel at Frank ort, were presented by the appreciative employees of the house with several valuable and handsome articles of silver-ware. The presentation speech was made by Col. Jas. Harrison, on behalf of all.

Elder John Shouse, of Midway, Ky., recently closed a protracted meeting of very considerable interest at Turnersville, in Lincoln county. About twenty-nine additions were made to the Church, seventy-seven of them by confession and baptism. Mr. Shouse is quite a young preacher of the gospel.

The brick dwelling-house on the farm of James F. Vaughn, near Mortonsville, in Woodford county, was totally destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, at about 2 o'clock. The house was occupied by Mr. T. S. Mastin and family, who seem to have been accidental. The loss is estimated at $6,000, which is partially covered by insurance. Mr. Matthews loses much of his furniture.

Thos. O'Day went into the clothing store of Michael Joseph, in Lexington, on Saturday last to purchase a coat. In trying on one he took off his old one, in the pocket of which was a pocket-book containing, it is alleged, $1,000. On running the o d garment the money was missing, whereupon he charged the robbery upon Joseph, who was held in $500 bail to answer the charge of felony.

Special features of the Marion County Agricultural Fair at Lebanon, on the third day of September, will be a grand balloon ascension under the management of R. C. Miles & Co., and a series of amusing velocipede races. One of the daring aeronauts on this occasion will be Miss Lottie St. Clair, probably the only practical female aeronaut in the country, which adds somewhat to the interest of the occasion.

"We heard some time ago," says the Lexington Statesman, "that there was a probability that the Lexington old infantry would be reorganized. This military company has a record worthy of being preserved, and its history would be the history of some of the most honorable deeds of Kentucky soldiers. The company was organized in 1787 by Gen. James Wilkerson, who opened the first dry goods store in this city, and who was its first captain. Under its fourth captain, Beatty, it participated in the campaign against the Indians under Mad Anthony Wayne, in 1794. Capt. Nat Hart, its seventh captain, commanded it at the battle of the River Raisin. In the Mexican war it was commanded by Cassius M. Clay, and it formed a part of Colonel Ethelbert Dudley's regiment of home guards in 1861, under the command of Capt. Wm. Preston. Upon the formation of the 21st Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry this old company lost its organization, and it has never been revived. We would be glad to see a history of this old company written, but fear that the materials for it are not in existence. Our citizens will remember that in 1861 the company had something of a reunion, when a standard of colors was presented to it by David A. Sayre. General Combs was the speaker on the occasion."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Norfolk, Va., will soon have a street railway.

A savings bank is to be organized in Galveston, Texas.

Alex. H. Stephens is slowly recovering his health.

Nine fatal cases of sun-stroke in St. Louis on Wednesday.

Georgia convicts are made to work on the Macon and Augusta railroad.

The papaboites are making their appearance on the prairies about Vermilionville, La.

Dorsey Thomson and Edmund Cooper are suggested as candidates for speaker of the Tennessee Senate.

A new Republican paper has just been commenced in Jonesboro, Tenn., by Drs. C. Wheeler and R. A. Mahoney.

Mr. A. Loverin, of Tennessee, has been appointed by Gen. Ames Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Mississippi.

The Atlanta Intelligencer thinks the vagrancy act should be applied to the hordes of idle negroes that infest that city.

The first bale of Florida cotton was shipped over the Tallahassee Railroad on Friday, the 13th inst., from Jefferson county.

Mr. Cosby, living on Ryan's ranch, about fifteen miles from Austin, Texas, was accidentally shot and killed by Geo. Wason.

A fourteen-foot alligator was captured the other day in Muckalee creek, near Americus, Georgia. They are numerous in that vicinity.

The cattle disease is still prevailing in the vicinity of Abingdon, Va. The hog cholera has also broken out in the same vicinity.

Mr. L. D. Noel and L. D. Bell, cattle dealers of New Orleans, had a shooting scrape on the 24th, in which the latter was fatally wounded.

The crops of cotton and corn in Austin, Grimes, Washington, Walker, Madison and Leon counties, Texas, are better this year than they have been since 1860.

Dr. Jerome Cochran, of Baltimore, contends that Mr. E. B. Dickson, Principal of the Barton Academy, Mobile, is the best scientific philologist in Alabama.

It is reported that Governor Smith, of Alabama, is about to declare martial law in Tuscaloosa county because the civil authorities are unable to enforce the laws.

Mr. John M. Witten, a prominent citizen of Tazewell county, Va., and a former representative in the Legislature, died a few days since, aged about fifty-five years.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, colored, of the Washington, D. C., City Council, is acting as head waiter at the Union Hotel, Saratoga. He is said to be first-rate in that capacity.

A mass meeting is to be held at Hancock, Pulaski county, Ga., on the 4th of September, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a new county. Phelps, Marion, Miller, Camden and Pulaski counties are all interested.

A negro revival, of the largest dimensions, is now progressing in Buckingham county, Va., and has been under way for several weeks past. The excitement among the colored population is said to amount to a state of frenzy.

About six weeks since S. E. Britton, Esq., an attorney of Leavenworth, Kansas, shanghaied court in Platte City, Mo., had the misfortune to fall from a sidewalk in the latter city and break a leg. A few days ago he had to have his leg amputated.

In reply to a letter from Mr. Thomas D. Houston, Pineville, Va., General Canby says that "when any actual case of doubt or hardship arises under the law or orders in force in this district it will be attended to on proper representation."

William Crumley, a negro, has been nominated by the negro voters to fill the State Senatorship vicant in the Tenth Georgia district, composed of the counties of Dougherty, Lee, and Worth, by the resignation of F. G. Welch.

Mr. James C. Dobbin, a particularly promising young lawyer of North Carolina, and a son of the Secretary of the Navy under Pierce's administration, was killed on Friday last by falling from a window in the third story of his residence in Fayetteville.

The gentlemen engaged in getting up the St. Joseph (Mo.) Tournament have decided to have it commence during the fair week. About forty-six Knights are already enrolled, and others will enter the lists. The ground for practice at the fair grounds every Saturday afternoon.

The hog crop of lower East Tennessee is greater than it has been in any one year since the war; having, owing to the fall of in the corn crop, risen a trifle doleg in that line. Hogs are being offered at five cents gross, but buyers do not appear to take hold at these figures.

The fly pest is a sad infliction to some parts of Missouri. The Sturgeon (Mo.) News of last week says: "A horse belonging to Mr. A. J. Ballis was so badly bitten by flies last week that it died, and one hound that he has now places carpentry hang to do their work at night on account of this plague."

A new set of mineral springs has been developed in DeKalb county, Ala., near Valley Head, since the building of the Rome Valley Railroad. Within an area of half an acre, nine large springs break out. There are two kinds of sulphur, chalybeate, freestone, limestone, and other kinds.

Sargent, the wizard, ventriloquist, magician, ex-actor, and ex-theatrical manager, and more recently proprietor of a gift show resembling that of the Yankee Wyman, was arrested in Raleigh, N. C., a few days since, on the charge of conducting a lottery business in violation of the statute.

Gen. Wm. S. Holt, President of the South-western railroad, a few days since, refused to transport an excursion party of two or three hundred negroes from Eufaula to Macon, Ga., on the plea that, as it was in the cotton picking season, the loss of so much labor would be of too much injury to the planters.

Two relic hunters were arrested in St. Louis, on Tuesday, in the act of breaking pieces from the specimens of crystallized quartz forming a portion of the grotto of Lafayette Park. They were very properly fined next day and fined respectively $25 and $2. Such vandalism should be more seriously punished.

A man named Shy was found dead, with a bullet hole through his head, in Sumner county, Tennessee, a few days since. This is the same man that was tried for killing negroes some time since, and was not convicted. A coroner's inquest was held, but the examination elicited nothing to show who did the killing.

Hon. J. H. Brown and about thirty other gentlemen of Charleston, West Virginia, have been incorporated to do business generally as a building association, and expect to commence the erection of a building for the temporary use of the Legislature of West Virginia, and also of constructing and establishing a hotel in said town.

The Hempstead (Texas) Courier of the 12th learns that Reuben Harris, Theodore Boyd, Lenius Jones, Jack Hays, Mr. Heflin and two sons are the names of the citizens of Montgomery county arrested by the military, on the charge of being implicated in the hanging of the Jones brothers. Other parties, supposed to have been the head persons, have gotten out of the way.

On last Saturday week the cupola and entire roof, the northeast wall, and a portion of the southwest wall of the Catholic Mission Church of "San Jose," Texas, fell; and there now remains nothing but the front wall, and a portion of the southwest wall. This mission is situated some four or five miles below San Antonio on the west side of the San Antonio river, and has been built about one hundred and fifty years.

A terce tornado, which inflicted considerable damage, passed over Bibb and Monroe counties, Ga., on Sunday afternoon. Corn and cotton, trees and fences were torn up and scattered abroad. Many houses were unroofed; but fortunately, so far as known, no lives were lost. The tornado was accompanied with awful peals of thunder and flashes of lightning. It lasted only fifteen minutes at any one point. Water fell to the depth of several inches, flooding the fields and roads.

The following singular phenomenon is related by a Nashville paper: A young lady of this city, wearing a highly polished silver pin, was looking at the eclipse considerably, through the ordinary smoked glass, during the time of the transit, and after words discovered that the reflected and daguerreotyped "sun" upon her pin, at the time the sun was about half obscured. The impression remains there permanently, resisting the action of rubbing as well as exposure to the atmosphere. This is a phenomenon for artists to study upon.

The recent marriage of the Governor of Florida to the brilliantly adored of the Pensacola commercial: "His Excellency Harrison Reed, Governor of Florida by the grace of the "Yankee," hastens to himself a wife during his recent trip North. We feel that we can sympathize on occasions, and our joy and warmest wishes for the Governor's future happiness are only dampened by the fear that the State of Florida will have to pay the expenses of his bridal tour, as she has already paid the expenses of a private law suit and a political excursion."

The commander of the department of the Mississippi is thus forcibly described to by the Tuskaloosa Times: "We saw yesterday, upon our streets, a gallant and often wounded soldier of the Union army. He wore the rank of Major-General for his exalted excellence and Super human, and was the real hero of Fort Fisher! As his wounds are a standing rebuke to vicarious Ames, can't he induce Brevet Brigadier Beecher to remove this wounded officer from a position he is disgracing? Is no have peace,' is a good sentiment, but can there be peace while Ames sees men who are every way his superior holding an office? Assuredly not."

The Oxford crew has beaten the Harvard crew. The "pampered minions of a bloated aristocracy" have outdone the stalwart sons of the great young republic. The British Lion has unceremoniously laid his sacrilegious paw on the American Eagle and brought away some of the noble bird's choicest feathers. Mr. Bull has quietly taken his presumptuous son and heir on his knee and spanked him until he acknowledged himself beaten. This is a worse piece of business than the Trent and Alabama outrages. This is the last drop in the cup; there is clearly nothing left but to declare war.

Misappropriation of Public Property.

President Buchanan, though a Democrat, was no favorite of ours; but he had personal honor and honesty. He applied no public property to his own uses. During his third year in office, his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb, invited him to make a short excursion on a craft that was lying idle—the Harriet Lane, a revenue cutter, named after his niece, then the mistress of the White House. He accepted the invitation, but, when he learned that it was designed that the expences should be paid from the national treasury, he ordered the bill sent to him. Mr. Cobb, rather than permit this, paid the amount himself. The cutter was used for only a single day's trip, but Mr. Buchanan, a public man of the old school, would not consent that even a dollar of the national treasure should be expended upon his personal indulgences. This was not particularly meritorious in him; it was simply honest. It was the kind of honesty which we might expect every respectable citizen, whatever his station, to practice. There's no especial praiseworthiness in a man's not taking what doesn't belong to him.

But how does the conduct of President Grant in regard to such things compare with that of President Buchanan? In the early part of July, Grant wished to visit Long Branch, a fashionable watering-place, and to take his family and friends with him. He might have gone upon a steam-packet, as any one of his predecessors would have done, but this didn't suit his ideas. No, through his Secretary of the Navy (and such a Secretary!) he ordered home a national vessel, the Tallapoosa, with her crew, for his own accommodation. The vessel, like the rest of our national vessels in the Gulf of Mexico, and, unlike the Harriet Lane when used by Mr. Buchanan, had national duties to perform deemed important by the Government, else she would not have been in the Gulf at a heavy expense to the country; but Grant, with no more right than belongs to any other citizen of the United States to use her for private purposes, took her without scruple from public duty for the pleasure-service of himself, his family, and as many friends and guests as he chose to invite. He made her his private craft, his family yacht, to the essential damage of the public service, the expenses of vessel and crew being greatly increased in their new sphere of operations. The expenses, we see, are set down at a thousand dollars a day, and probably they are more.

We did not speak of this scandalous abuse when it began, for we did not suppose that it would under any circumstances be continued long. But, strange to say, it is *kept up still*. About two months have elapsed, and yet the Tallapoosa remains to this day in Grant's personal service. Sometimes he is at Long Branch, sometimes in New York, sometimes for brief periods in the District of Columbia, but, wherever he is, the Tallapoosa attends faithfully upon him if able to reach him without running on dry land, and if at any time she has to be parted from him, she awaits patiently his return, prepared to receive on board her illustrious master and to "bound beneath him like a steed that knows his rider." How long she is to be thus employed none know; perhaps throughout the President's official term.

We say, and surely all should agree with us in saying, that such use of a ship of the American navy is gross dishonesty. It is neither more nor less than a misappropriation of the public property. It is a scandalous innovation in American affairs. There have been thousands of abuses, but never such an abuse till now. The proceeding involves the assumption of imperial or monarchical authority, the power to divert the national property from its legitimate uses without law or accountability. Even the leading organs of the President's own party condemn the act. We do not know of one that has referred to it except to denounce it. Some have chosen to say nothing about it, but we believe that every one that has spoken of it at all has spoken in condemnation of it. Indeed it is generally regarded with blank amazement. Read, as a specimen even of Republican comment, the following scathing remarks of the Albany Evening Journal, the central Republican organ of New York:

The Senate of Ancient Greece still occupies several of Long Branch. It has information to meet them there at intervals. For the accommodation of himself and family, a valuable national vessel is detached from public service, and put, pleasure-yacht. A large crew of men will be required, and very considerable running expenses incurred, that the President may travel by other conveyance than the free and easy reach of private citizens.

* * * * * * *

It is not strange that an Emperor or a Viceroy should adopt these peculiar methods of distinction; for the whole plan of personal government is aggrandizement. But the theory of a liberal republic is universal equality. The President has really no more right to use Government property for his individual enjoyment or satisfaction than has any other person. The cost of keeping a war steamer afloat, with its crew of more than one hundred and fifty, and its large consumption of fuel, is a very considerable item—considerably more than should be appropriated for the pleasure trips to Long Branch by a small party of official magnates. The conversion of a vessel from its proper and legitimate employment is an abuse of authority.

Surely the whole of the Radical organs of the country, whether they choose to be dumb or outspoken, cannot but recognize the justice of these remarks of one of their own number. There are many abuses upon a larger scale than this detaching of a Government ship from an important station for employment in the ignoble business of a private pleasure-craft, but there can be none showing more distinctly and unequivocally the disposition of the President and his Cabinet to make the public interests and the laws subordinate and subservient to their will.

Gen. Grant used to be known as "the man on horseback." Now he is known as the man on the Tallapoosa.

Boutwell and Wood.

Mr. Boutwell thinks or finds it convenient to pretend to think that his character is so exalted that he has no need of defending himself from any charges that are made against him. We have often had occasion to observe, however, that men's silence under specific and damaging accusations is quite as often attributable to inability to defend themselves, or, in other words, as often attributable to guilt as to a consciousness of innocence and to a conviction of being above suspicion. Some men are above suspicion, but Boutwell is certainly not of their number. Few believe that either his political or his personal integrity is proof against the bad influences of his thirst for power or the promptings of his revenge.

Mr. Boutwell recently had in his employ as chief of the Treasury detectives a man named Wm. P. Wood. The position held by Wood was of course one of grave responsibility. His being in the place of chief detective, a place to which he was appointed by Boutwell himself, showed that he was the very officer whose evidence Boutwell was willing to take and was habitually taking as conclusive on accusations of Treasury frauds against other people. He was the very person whom Boutwell chose out from among all other men as his regular and official witness. Wood, a short time ago, was dismissed by Boutwell from his place, but upon no charge of false testimony in regard to any man or any subject. He was dismissed upon no charge which, if sustained, would show him to be a witness unworthy of reliance. He was undoubtedly dismissed for the simple reason that Boutwell believed that he could employ as chief of his corps of detectives a man who would better serve his political or personal ends.

Wood, since his discharge, has made three formal and direct charges against Boutwell. He makes them upon the alleged ground of his own personal knowledge. They are, first, having offered ten thousand dollars as a bribe for evidence against President Johnson on the impeachment trial; second, winking at outrageous frauds on the Treasury in the shape of counterfeiting and corrupt bargains; and, third, removing a Treasury officer for too faithfully doing his duty in exposing, to the shame of the administration, that notorious black rogue who was forced upon the city of Macon as postmaster, and whom the administration itself was subsequently compelled to remove when a judicial exposition of his criminality rendered his longer retention in office an impossibility.

We do not assume that these charges against Boutwell are certainly true, but there are very few unprejudiced persons who will assume that they are certainly false. None have a right to assume this and to expect their assumption to be adopted and sustained by others. The charges emanate from a man, whom, as we have said, Secretary Boutwell selected as the particular one upon whom he would choose to rely in receiving charges against all his subordinates in the Treasury Department, and it has not been alleged by Boutwell or by anybody else that Wood, whilst holding his office as chief of detectives, did anything calculated to destroy or to impair his character for veracity. Thus the witness against Boutwell on the subject of the three damaging and damning charges named is Boutwell's chosen witness, his own standing witness, the especial witness upon the strength of whose representations he has no doubt acted in the cases of many of his subordinates. Under such circumstances he cannot well afford to be silent, and, if he persist in his silence, the only reason will be that he is aware that he cannot afford to speak. A very extensive opinion in regard to him is that he is ready to perpetrate scandalous misdeeds as he is to charge others with their perpetration. He is unscrupulous and malignant.

Retribution Demanded.

John Mitchell, the Irish patriot, has brought suit against Gen. Dix for confining him in Fort Lafayet te during the war. The Radicals are indignant. One of their chief organs says: "It is time that Congress interposed a law prohibiting this form of persecution, by copperheads and ex-rebels, of the loyal Generals whose firmness in the trying hour saved the nation from the many perils to which it was exposed." And the rest of the organs back this position.

What does Mr. Mitchell propose? He believes that he was incarcerated by Gen. Dix without law, civil or military, and in violation of law; he is convinced that his incarceration is punishable by law; and he proposes that the matter shall be submitted for decision to the judicial tribunals which are, theoretically at least, open to all. But here the organs step in and demand that Congress shall enact a new law relieving offenders from the penalties prescribed by the existing law and stripping injured citizens of the rights guaranteed to them by the existing law. They call for a retroactive law to protect the persecutors and to withdraw legal protection from the persecuted. They would have Congress, by one sweeping act of unconstitutional legislation, grant immunity to as monstrous a class of crimes as ever darkened our American annals.

We hope that all the thousands and tens of thousands, who, like John Mitchell, were arbitrarily arrested and imprisoned during the war without charges preferred against them, will, like John Mitchell, seek such redress as the present laws can give. The punishment for the confinement of men in bastiles under not even a pretext or semblance of legal authority should be indeed exemplary. We well know that Congress would, in the last resort, grant the interposition invoked, but upon its own dishonored self would and should be the crushing responsibility. Let the country have the benefit of a regular decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that all functionaries guilty of imprisoning men without process of law are punishable, and that no constitutional power to protect them from the penalty belongs to Congress, and then Congress may do its worst, however bad its worst may be. Why doesn't Congress do a big job at once by enacting that no Radical shall be liable to be prosecuted by a Democrat for any act whatever?

We shall await with interest the decision in John Mitchell's case. It would be a very extraordinary judicial tribunal which should decide that a military functionary violates no law and is liable to no punishment when, where only mild law is in force, arrests and incarcerates citizens at will without trial or examination. It is much to be hoped that there is no such judicial tribunal in our land.

CITY ITEMS.

Scurvigia, Scurvigia—Louisville Scurvigia—Warwick's Scurvigia—Scurvigia Forever!

for the cure of all scorbutic pains, such as in the head, face, teeth, neck, chest, and heart. Every box warranted to give perfect relief. Sold by all retail druggists generally. Peter, Powers & Cooper, wholesale agents, Main street, No. 272. Price 50c per box.

Referrables in Louisville, by permission—S. S. Bush, attorney at law, Jefferson street, No. 154; General Whitaker, attorney at law, Center street, No. 6; P. Gibson; J. W. Rust, editor of the Western Baptist Recorder; L. W. Edwards, attorney at law, Jefferson street, 202; Wm. Middleton, New York store, Fourth street; W. B. Somerville, superintendent of the telegraph office, Main street; Captain N. Neal, of the steamer Leviathan.

Cold as Ice.

Fresh Strawberry and other varieties of Watermelons, daily, at Roberts', opposite Central Market. Open on Sunday from 12 to 1 P. M.

STYX

"Most Elegant!" "Most Elegant!"

As we were passing Mason & Sexton's merchant-tailor shop, No. 75 Fifth street, our attention was called to the most elegant-fitting suit of clothing we have seen for a long time. The fortunate Owner of this suit was Billie Boles, a popular hotel clerk of Nashville, Tenn.

What an Eminent Chemist Says.

Read the testimonial of Dr. J. P. Barnum, the eminent chemist and proprietor of the well-known Louisville Chemical Works:

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS, July 16, 1869.

Dr. Wintersmith:

DEAR SIR: I am acquainted with your formula and method of preparing your Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Corrective. It gives me pleasure to state that it contains no arsenic, but is strictly a vegetable preparation, and has, in my opinion, more than ordinary merit as a domestic remedy for malarious diseases. I have recommended it in several cases of chills and fever of long standing, some of them for years, and it has been in every case a perfect success.

J. P. BARNUM, M. D.

Home Testimony.

Read the certificate of R. A. Gresham of the Louisville Transfer Company:

I have taken a bottle of the alterative medicines in the market. I have found nothing to do me half so much good as Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia. R. A. GRESHAM,

Louisville Transfer Company.

TAKE AS A PREVENTIVE.

The Reasons of its Superiority Over All Other Chill Remedies.

Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is not only an ante-periodic, but acts upon the liver also, so that in cases where persons are billous, as indicated by sallow complexions, loss of appetite, generally followed by chills and fever, or in higher latitudes or in more exposed situations by continued or intermitting fever, the use of this tonic for a few days will mirrory restore them to health. It gives tone and vitality efficacy by restoring the normal clearness of the complexion, and in an increased appetite and a restored healthy action of the digestive organs. This is really the great advantage this tonic possesses over the so-called tonics now in use, the best of which are but anti-perfodics, and whilst they may break the chill, they leave the system in a state of the disease, but leave the system in as bad or in a worse condition than when first taken. The use of this medicine is therefore indicated in all cases where a tonic is required to eradicate influences, and is as valuable in warding off attacks of billous and other fevers as in curing chills and fevers. By the use of chlorine or muriatic acid in the form of spring chambers, and a proper use of Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup as indicated by the symptoms, a person may live and enjoy good health in the most malarious districts.

☞ Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup or Improved Chill Cure is meeting with extraordinary success. It never fails when properly taken. Call on your most obstinate case of fever and ague. For sale by all druggists.

What is Said of Walker's Tonic Bitters by Those Who Have Used Them.

We have seen the formula, and know what the solid ingredients in Walker's Tonic Bitters are, and we have no hesitation in saying that they are wholesome and well selected, and of the best quality.

We believe that when combined with the fine Bourbon selected by Mr. Walker, the result is a Tonic unsurpassed in the country.

HENRY CHAMBERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists and Chemists, Main street, between Sixth and Seventh, Louisville, Ky.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Thirty-one Years

under one management, the American House has grown from a small hotel to the largest in New England. It is supplied with all the conveniances for the convenience and comfort of its guests, and is deservedly popular with the traveling public.

Sashes and Sash Ribbons in new styles; job lot of laced-back Real kid Gloves, only $1 50 a pair; Pompadour kids, in light, medium and dark assortments; Green and Black kids, in all sizes, plain and embroidered; Lace, Swiss and Lawn Chemisettes, Cuffs and Collars; Lawn and cotton Handkerchiefs, in full assortment; Towels, Linens, Diapers, Muslins, Doylies and Napkins; Wine Cloths, Bed-spreads, Tickings and Sheetings, cheap for cash, at W. S. ANDERSON & CO.'S, successors to R. Cunningham, 154 Market st. au27 d2

Wintersmith's Remedies.

The most popular medicines of the day—
Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup.
Wintersmith's Extract Buchu.
Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla.
Wintersmith's Worm Candy.
For sale by N. H. Murray, druggist, corner Seventeenth and Bank streets. au27 tf

☞ "Down with the tyrant" of ignorance that induces you to patronize worthless dyes and nostrums (lard). Only "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative" deserves it in this world. That is the preparation to which a "silver medal" was awarded at the N. H. State Fair in 1866.

At retail by all druggists in Louisville. a24 cod3

Rosadalis.

Dr. Lawrence:—My son was terribly afflicted for a long time with epilepsy or fits. He usually had from five to twenty a day. I tried the best medical skill without benefit. I then commenced giving him your Rosadalis. After taking it a few weeks, his fits began to decrease in number until about four months ago, when they stopped entirely. His general health has also been completely restored, and he is now a bright and sprighily boy. I believe that, if he had not taken your Rosadalis, by this time he would not have known it from sight. I am also using the Rosadalis in my family, and know it to have been used by my neighbors as a general health restorer with the best success. Truly yours, I can say that it is a medicine of *extraordinary merit*

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JAMES DAVIS,
aug25-eod6

Pretty Women.

A comparatively few ladies monopolize the beauty as well as the attention of society. This ought not to be so, but it is, and will be while men are foolish and single out pretty faces for companions.

This can all be changed by using Hagan's Magnolia Balm, which is the idoem of youth and a refined, sparkling beauty to the complexion, pleasing, powerful and natural.

No lady need complain of a red, tanned, freckled or rustic complexion who will invest seventy-five cents in Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its effects are truly wonderful. To preserve and dress the hair use Lyon's Kathairon. au13 deodlmawt

☞ "Where is Drake S. T. 1860 X?" We have heard this question asked many times, and for all we know for a year past he might be dead. Recently, in New York, we called at his Laboratory in Liberty street, and there found this gentleman barricaded behind a tremendous pile of boxes, distributing funds to a Sunday School Committee. Our business was to secure an advertisement. He said: "My dear sir, what is the use of advertising the Plantation Bitters? They sell better now than when I advertised at such an enormous expense, and now I have not made a contract for a year. I have all this amount to give to the poor. To satisfy the Press, however, who have always been my friends, I think I will give you a little something to do again, for I have improved the Bitters greatly, and it may be well to have you let the people know of it." And so he ran on in a happy, cordial, appreciative manner, showing us the wonders of his place and the cords of certificates. Everything is on a magnificent scale, and is done with neatness and promptness. While there we saw at least forty orders come in for these celebrated Bitters. On we were being shipped to the four corners of the world. Drake is not dead, nor are his bitters either.—Exchange paper.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. aug24eodlawl

No More Sleepless Nights—Mosquito Tapers will clear the room instantly of troublesome insects. Sure death to mosquitoes. For sale by all druggists. H. C. LLOYD, sole proprietor, Scranton, Pa. au21 dawSaSuTu

Testimony of a Physician.

NEWBERG, IND.

I have been selling Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges, and those using it have so far reported it as being superior to anything of the kind ever used by them. I cheerfully prescribe it as a very convenient and satisfactory way of using Santonin.

au18-d1w J. R. TILMAN, M. D.

WINTERSMITH'S WORM CANDY,
—OR—
Santonin Lozenges.

Wintersmith's Worm Candy or Santonin Lozenges can be depended on as a certain and effectual worm-destroyer. It is not a secret nostrum, but is recommended and prescribed by our most eminent physicians. For sale by all druggists. 1725 dt

☞ The purest and sweetest Cod-liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can have no other. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod-liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., of New York. Sold by all druggists. ja16 dlawsaSuweowly

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Weekly and Semi-Weekly Courier-Journal, Literary, Moral and General Miscellany, is devoted to polite literature, art and science, and poetic gems and original tales, written expressly for this paper. In politics, and on all exciting questions, it is strictly neutral. Nothing of an immoral nature will ever be admitted to its columns, thereby making it, emphatically, a paper

FOR THE MILLION,

and a welcome visitor to the home circle. Its literary contents are allowed by the best judges to be unsurpassed. It contains the foreign and domestic news of the day, so condensed as to enable us to give the greatest possible amount of intelligence. Our corps of contributors are unsurpassed in point of talent, and every department is under the most finished and perfect system that experience can suggest.

As being the most prominent among our numerous contributors, we take pride in announcing the following distinguished names:

MRS. JUDGE KAVANAUGH,
ALICE McCLURE GRIFFIN,
MARY S. MCDONALD,
GEORGE D. PRENTICE,
G. W. GRIFFIN,
NOBLE BUTLER, A. M.,
WILL WALLACE HARNEY,
"SE DE KAY,"
J. B. MAYNARD.

The encouragement which the publishers have received has induced them to believe that the success of their enterprise is assured. Therefore the issue of THE SUNDAY TIMES of August 29th will be printed in an enlarged form, and in every way enhanced in interest.

Terms, $2 50 per annum in advance. Club rates, $2.

Address communications to
VAUGHN & AMES, Publishers,
42 Third street, Louisville.

☞ Chapped hands, face, rough skin, pimples, ringworm, sunburn, and other cutaneous affections, cured, and the skin made white and smooth, by using the Juniper Tar Soap made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and far superior to the crude tar soaps, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. jal0 dSaTheweowly

☞ Cost.

A large variety of novels, at W. Scott Glore's, corner Third and Jefferson. au9 dlf

Barnett's Cocoaine for the Hair.

This elegant preparation contains a large proportion of deodorized

COCOANUT OIL,

prepared expressly for this purpose.

No other compound possesses the peculiar properties which so exactly suit the various conditions of the human hair.

JOB. BURNETT & CO., Boston,
Sole Proprietors.

MARRIED.

HARPER—SINCLAIR—August 26, at the residence of T. P. Cooke, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. Sinclair, H. HARPER and MISS ANN SINCLAIR.

DIED.

MUSCROFT—On the 27th inst., at 9 a. m., Mrs. MARY E., wife of W. B. Muscroft, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, corner Brook and Floyd, at 3 P. M. on Saturday, 28th.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid hair dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect dye harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the hair soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists and perfumers, and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. jal dec5ly

The Wonders are accomplished through the agency of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which relieves Coughs, Asthma, and ... ves in Consumption, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all Throat and Lung Affections. Beware of counterfeits. The genuine "Pure Medicinal Cod Liver Oil" (each bottle of which is enveloped in a steel engraving of the Fishery Company) the public have the best brand of the preparation. Sold by druggists generally. SETH W. FOWLE & CO., Boston. For sale by all druggists. jel dly&w Wsa

MEETINGS.

The United Sons of Erin

WILL meet at their hall THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, sharp, for business.
By order of the President.
MORGAN HERBERT, Asst Sec'y.

Notice to Stockholders.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD CO.
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company at Shelby, on Tuesday, September 7th, 1869, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., to elect Directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before them.

EDWARD D. HOBBS,
aug27 dtd President.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of said Bank will be held at the Bank in this city on Monday, the 6th day of September, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., and elected

JAMES H. MILLER, Cashier.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A Summer and Autumn Resort.

Ho! for Rockcastle Springs!

T. H. BRUCE, of Stanford, will run a private 4-horse conveyance through to Rockcastle Springs every Monday morning, returning on Friday via the springs on Fridays. To be a good judge of a mineral spring, and to know what will give the white chalybeate magnesia spring at Rockcastle a trial of fifteen or twenty days, and then judge for yourself. Rates, $10.00 round trip for the spring that can beat it performing on the system of the White Sulphur Springs for one or four days, and sees on the system in six different ways, and then judge for yourself. It takes it from one to three bottles to start the kidneys to acting. You can then drink a glass of the water every morning or evening and scroll saving dog to order. We have this spring analyzed by Profs. Wyatt & Peter, superintendent the manufactory of Packing and Tobacco Boxes. All orders addressed to him at Stanford will receive prompt attention. jy28 tf&w6 MCCLARAN & CO.

Jeans.

20 CASES assorted Jeans:
2 " " Louisville "
2 " " Kentucky "
2 " heavy Twill "
2 " Blackfoot heavy "
12 " " Plains;
Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
aug28 70 and 72 Sixth street.

Flannels and Linseys.

60 BALES scarlet, white, yellow, and mixed

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1869.

ROUND-ABOUT.

I.

The Love of Notoriety.

It is impossible to pick up a paper now in which the doings and whereabouts of a lot of obscure and common-place people are not chronicled with a minuteness which their insignificance does not warrant. The world does not care a penny where these people are or what they are doing, and yet the exactness and care with which their dresses are described by the hungry correspondents of "fashionable" papers would be inappropriate even if bestowed upon persons of distinction. The number of noodles whose toilettes are so faithfully described by watering-place letter writers is appalling. The result is, that this giving publicity to obscure persons has engotten a morbid love of notoriety among certain classes which is disgusting. Let the press cease to notice mediocrity and the evil will be stopped, but not until then.

II.

Excursions.

Mr. Cook, an enterprising Englishman, has given his attention to this matter very successfully. He maps out a set of excursions to various points, arranged with a view of letting one see everything of interest with as little bother as possible. His plan is this: He furnishes tickets singly or to parties, which are good for all points named in them, including railway, steamboat, hotel and necessary expenses. The excursionist has only to select his route and purchase his ticket, tearing off as he goes the railroad, hotel and omnibus coupons, thus avoiding the constant putting of the hand in the pocket and making change at every turn. Cook's plan extends all over Europe and to the Suez Canal even. It is found to work well and gives universal satisfaction, and is found to be much cheaper than the present system. Here then is a fine field for some enterprising individual to try his fortune in and prepare the way for reducing the annoyances of travel.

III.

Russian Literature.

American readers have long welcomed most generously every production of merit from the press of foreign authors, and are about to be introduced into perfectly fresh literary pastures in the shape of some translations from the Russian, which are being made by an eminent English scholar. "The Circassian Boy," upon which the poetical reputation of Michael Lermontoff chiefly rests, has already been very carefully prepared, and new poems will soon be finished by M. Sourgeniff, the most popular of the modern novelists of Russia. It will be interesting to gain an insight into the intellectual culture of a people whom we are too much accustomed to regard as barbarians and to think of as polishing ballet candles far more than other folk would trufflles, and clever books not at all. We shall doubtless be surprised to find, as some writer says, "how very much human nature there is about the Czars" and how wonderfully Russian lives and loves are like our own.

IV.

Hospitals.

Many of the first medical men in this country and abroad have decided that large hospitals are highly prejudicial to the health of the inmates. The recorded experience given at a late meeting of the British Medical Association was quite conclusive, and the evidence of many prominent surgeons and physicians given against them. Dr. Kennedy, of Dublin, read a paper on "Zymotic Diseases and Hospitalism," which strongly condemned the present system of large hospitals, especially for lying-in cases, and proved from statistical tables that such hospitals had a tendency to destroy rather than save human life. Sir James Y. Simpson said that it was impossible to deny "the pernicious effects of large hospitals." In his opinion, the evils of "hospitalism" were not to be got over except by reducing the size of the buildings and the wards. Professor Gardner, of Glasgow, said that large hospitals were an evil, and he agreed with the views of Sir James Simpson. The chairman of the association said that many years ago he had become convinced that it was an evil to bring a great many patients together under the same roof, and that isolation of sick people was a great advantage.

V.

Foreign Parallels of Crime.

The case of the Cracow Nun is still fresh in the minds of all. The last foreign mail brings us two equally singular instances of crimes committed. Like the first mentioned, they are both the work of parties connected either by belief or office with religion. In the first case, a village blacksmith in Berlin, a Protestant, who had been intended for the ministry, and studied accordingly, gives it up, and becomes stage-struck, and finally, to attract the public and arouse attention to the falseness of the doctrine preached, he deliberately determines that the best and most effective way of doing so is to shoot a priest while he is in the act of performing what he does. This is certainly a novel and ingenious method of reformation. The next case is almost remarkable one. An abbe in the South of France is arrested and charged with having been an accomplice in the murder of the sacristan of his church; the actual murderer being the victim's wife. The priest's guilt has been proven, and the trial continues to be a subject of much speculation. Thus while the hands of criminals in this country tends toward self-destruction and parricide, abroad the most remarkable cases have occurred recently among so-called religious people, and done upon each other. Some time ago a theory of "brain waves" was suggested as probable. A glance at the list of crimes, domestic and foreign, will almost warrant the belief in a theory of crime waves.

VI.

"Lippincott" and "Harper" for September.

These two popular magazines contain a great variety of agreeable reading for the season. Lippincott's Magazine has the continuation of Anthony Trollope's new story, "The Vicar of Bullhampton," by Fanny Lewald's "Memoirs," by Paul H. Heyse; "Gronse Shooting," by Jaumay Searle; "Myra's Mirror," by J. F. Fitta; "Land Monopoly," by George Fitzhugh; "Unheard Replies," by Epes Sargent; "Beyond the Breakers," part IX, by Hon. Robert Dale Owen; "Ancient Rome in Geranium," by Malcom McEnes; "The National Debt," by Gen. Francis A. Walker; "Magdalena," part II, by the author of "Old Mamselle's Secret;" "Snow upon the Waters," by Mrs. S. H. Hooper; "That Man," "An Embassage," by G. Herbert Sass, and monthly gossip and literature of the day. Harper's Magazine has the following inviting table of contents: "Photographs from the High Rockies;" "The Eye and the Camera;" "Bob White;" "Out in the Streets;" "Border Reminiscences;" "In Quiet Days;" "A Brave Lady," by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman;" "A Summer Friend;" "A Health Trip to Brazil," "Change;" "An Author's Memories of Authors" (illustrations—S. C. Hall,) by Mrs. S. C. Hall; "The Foster Brothers;" "Too Clever by Half;" "The Progress of Electricity;" "Leander Doolittle;" "My Enemy's Daughter," by Justin McCarthy; "Going Over to the Enemy;" "The Puritan Cap-sin;" "The New Timothy," part X; "Editor's Easy Chair;" "Editor's Book Table;" "Monthly Record of Current Events," and "Editor's Drawer."

GEORGIA NEGRO WORK.

Three Prominent White Citizens Seized and Barely Escape Hanging—The Ringleaders Captured.

[From the Savannah Advertiser, 5th.]

From a gentleman who arrived yesterday morning on the train from Macon, we learn the following particulars of a negro riot in Burke county, but for which, the prompt measures of the white citizens, would have been attended with most serious results:

It appears that the dead body of a negro was found on Sunday morning at Herndon, station No. 9, on the Central railroad. The cause of his death was unknown, but the negroes in that vicinity at once attributed it to the Ku-Klux; and as a rumor to this effect soon circulated, gaining additional horrors as it spread, the excitement among them became intense. From all the neighboring plantations they began to assemble, evidently summoned by some controlling authority, and by Monday afternoon armed men were holding angry council.

Without going into any examination or inquiry as to the cause of the death, they determined to take the law into their own hands—or rather to disregard all law, and hang three of the most prominent citizens of the place, as they alleged, in retaliation for the murder of one of their color. Accordingly, they arrested three brothers named Jones, men of respectable citizens, and doubtless well known to many in Savannah—whom they dragged away from their terrified families without explaining the nature of their designs upon them, or allowing a last word, and hurried into the woods.

Without delay they began to make preparations to hang their three victims, who now for the first time realized the horrible fate awaiting them. While admitted in presence of each one of the brothers begged to be allowed to go under escort to say farewell to the families of the three, and give some last directions to them. To this the negro demons would not accede; but finally, through the intercession of one of the negroes, whose heart was hardly as black as his skin, they were allowed, and the brothers parted, with this slender thread of hope buoying them up, that the delay might afford time for a rescue. Arrived at his house, Mr. Jones managed to escape from his escort and make his way to the station just as a train was coming in. His story was quickly told, and, as quickly as a locomotive could do it, the train was backed down to Milton, where a force of fifty armed men was hurriedly collected and en route for the scene of this outrage. Meanwhile the hanging party had delayed their executions, waiting for the return of those who had escorted Jones, while they, in their turn, ignorant of the direction he had taken to his flight, had kept up a vain search, not daring to return without him. The arrival upon the scene of these fifty determined and well-armed men put an end at once to the court of Judge Lynch, rescued the two condemned men, and caused an instantaneous stampede of the negroes. Several of the ringleaders were, however, captured and given up to the proper authorities, who will, we trust deal with them as they eminently deserve.

BASE BALL.

THE GAME AT CINCINNATI THURSDAY.

Great Indignation at the Conduct of the New-Yorkers.

THE WHOLE TOWN IN A HUBBUB.

FULL PARTICULARS.

[From the Commercial.]

The match on the Union Grounds in this city, yesterday afternoon, between the "Haymakers," or Unions, of Lansingburgh, and the "Red Stockings," has for some months been the subject of considerable gossip among the fraternity, all over the country, and it was believed by a large number that it would be the most exciting and hotly contested match ever played in America. The tour of the Cincinnati Club, in the early part of the present season, and their game with this same club in June last, at Lansingburgh, which terminated in nine innings, 37 to 31 in favor of the "Red Stockings," added considerably to the expectations and speculations in regard to the match, that was announced to come off yesterday. As early as 10 o'clock, hundreds of people wended their way toward the scene of action, and by three o'clock when the game began, fully ten thousand spectators had assembled within the inclosure, a large number of whom were ladies. The day was one well suited to ball-play, the sky being draped with dark-banked clouds, and a cool breeze blowing. The Cincinnati nine, in full uniform, were on the ground early, practicing and completing their preliminaries for the great event. At 2:30 P. M., promptly, the "Haymaker" Nine entered the grounds in an open carriage, drawn by four handsome horses. As they stepped upon the field, arrayed in their neat, new uniform of red and white shirts and pants, and blue stockings, they were received with vociferous applause. They are a handsome set of men, tall, muscular and elastic. Like heroes of many battles, they proudly stepped to the bases and began tossing the ball. The copper was flaunted in the air, and the toss won by the visitors, sending the Cincinnatis to the bat. Mr. John Radbrookway, of the Live Oak Club, of this city, was then selected as umpire. For some reasons unexplained to the impatient audience, the game was not begun until twenty minutes beyond the advertised time, 3 o'clock, and the crowd in the meanwhile kept up a continual confusion and uproar, calling for "play." Finally all was in order, and the game began amidst the cheers of thousands.

FIRST INNING.

Cincinnati—George Wright was the first to strike, and as he stepped up to the home plate, but in front, the spectators cheered. Bearman, the regular second baseman and change pitcher of the "Haymakers" occupied the latter position, and Mr. Wright, after waiting a few moments for the ball, steadying it to Powers, who muffed, and George was allowed to make his first base. He then took away a few steps, and quickly got up an easy fly which was well taken by Fisher at second. Waterman gave Powers a liner which was unsuccessfully fielded at this time to McAtee at first. Allison went out to first to Bellan fallies. McAtee's hit to center field gives him his first and Bearman a tally. M. King gets three bases on a short center field hit by Fisher. Craver scores. Powers sends the ball whizzing from toe end of his bat, but into the hands of Fred. Waterman's beautiful catch. Score runs.

THIRD INNING.

Cincinnati—McVey goes out at first by Bearman to McAtee. George Wright out on a high foul fly, well caught by Fisher. Gould makes a heavy hit to right field, and gets three bases. He is brought home by Waterman, who makes a long hit in left field, and succeeds in going all around the bases, the first home run of the day. Allison out at first by Bearman to McAtee. Two runs.

"Haymakers"—Fisher out on foul bound by Leonard. Flinn out by foul tip by Allison. Craver out on a high fly taken by Harry Wright. 0.

FOURTH INNING.

Cincinnati—Harry Wright goes to first on called balls. Leonard to first on hit to Powers, who fielded to Bearman; the latter putting out Harry Wright, who had been forced by Leonard. The latter steals to second and third. Brainard out on foul fly by Fisher. Hit to Flinn, and Leonard scores. Sweasy to first on a hit near second. A passed ball gives him a second and McVey a third base. Bellan flies out to Craver in the outfield, ending the inning. No runs.

"Haymakers"—Bellan out on foul fly by Brainard. Bearman to first on four called balls. McAtee, on a fair hit to center field, gets to first, sending Bearman to second. M. King out on fly to Leonard, who threw to George Wright. Whitewash.

FIFTH INNING.

The termination of the last inning shows the score a tie, each side having thirteen runs to their credit. The audience by this time were worked up to the highest degree of enthusiasm, and as eagerly as a king fisher watches for food did they keenly witness every play from every side. We never witnessed such an overwhelmingly excitement-soaked crowd as it is one at this point of the game. They could not sit still, but like the Wandering Jew, danced from place to place, eager for the inning to be terminated.

Cincinnati—George Wright went to his base on called balls; he then stole to second, and the ball was fielded in that direction. The Captain of the "Haymakers" called for judgment, and the umpire decided Wright out. Then a corpulent individual with a fierce countenance stepped from the scorer's table to the home plate, and in a painstaking manner flourished a small rattan cane, and conferred with Craver, Captain of the Nine. The audience waited for him to take his seat. He made no reply, but stood there. Then the President of the "Haymakers," for such it was, was loudly hissed, until what little modesty in him remained his support body to right-about-face, and return from whence he came. He spoke to the umpire when there, and told him that if he gave any more such decisions he should call his men in from the field. The umpire paid no attention to this threat, but proceeded in a gentlemanly manner to complete the duties his position required. A great many in the audience although possessing a knowledge of the pugilistic science, had supposed that a gentleman of the Stockings. When these figures were placed upon the telegraph board the friends of the Western athlete gave expression to their feelings in lusty exclamations of delight.

"Haymakers"—M. King goes to the first base on called balls, and goes to third on Powers' hit in center field. Craver out on a foul bound by Leonard. Leonard has an excellent chance to make a fly catch, as Flinn gets the ball high in the air in that direction. Andy put out on his beautiful style to catch it, but muffed, and Flinn got to first. Wright tallied, George Wright makes a wild throw, Powers tallying. Flinn going to second. Craver sends the ball to short stop, which George Wright neatly grapples. The striker makes a hot, lively start to third, and goes out by the fielding of George Wright to Waterman. S. King misses a heavy and telling stroke to center field, and makes three bases as Craver trots on before and touches home plate. George Wright makes a muff from Bellan's bat, and the latter makes a base as S. King tallies. Allison's passed ball gives Bellan second and third. Bearman makes three bases on a center field hit, Bellan tallies. McAtee's hit to center field gives him his first and Bearman a tally. M. King gets three bases on a short center field hit by Bearman. McAtee scores, Craver sends the ball whizzing from toe end of his bat, but into the hands of Fred. Waterman's beautiful catch. Score runs.

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Courier-Journal.
LOUISVILLE, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1869.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed yesterday at 139 3-4.

Henry Levy, the artist, died at Antwerp recently, aged 54.

Carroll's Lano house, in St. Louis, was robbed on Thursday night. Seventeen gamblers were arrested.

The shoemakers' strike at Newark, N. J., has ended, the employers having acceded to the demands of the workmen.

Contracts have been let in Worth county, Mo., for building three bridges across Grand river—one for $1,200, one for $800, and one for $600.

Ground was broken at Carondelet, Mo., on Thursday, for two more iron furnaces. A large number of citizens participated in the ceremony.

Chief Justice Chase, in a letter to a gentleman of St. Louis, says: "I am out of all future political contests, and let no one hereafter be jealous of me hereafter."

In the suite of the Republican office against the Erie (Pa.) Typographical Union for conspiracy and libel the grand jury returned not a true bill in both cases.

John Burns, a burglar, escaped from the Tombs, in New York, on Wednesday night, by crawling through a hole six and a half inches wide and about two feet long.

The St. Louis custom-house officers have released about 125 hogsheads of sugar which were seized for proof that the taxes on them had been paid. Such proof has been furnished.

A committee consisting of three revenue officers will meet at St. Louis about the 20th o September to consider the propriety of enlarging a United States revenue steamer at that port.

The Sheriff of Fayette county, Tenn., has the citizens of Macon under arms day and night, in search of a negro thief. He has stolen the latter are already put in jail at Somme ville.

The dam at Fort Edwards, N. Y., has been washed away, stopping all the mills, furnaces, etc. The repairs will cost $20,000. Some of time to the mills will be ten times as much.

The great international boat race on the Thames yesterday was won by the Oxford club by four lengths. Before the start, betting was two to one on the Oxfords. In New York yesterday the betting was heavy.

At the Callaway (Mo.) county fair a premium of a bread-pin worth $25 will be awarded to the prettiest boy or girl child of the age of one year. A committee of two young ladies, and as many young gentlemen will be selected as judges.

The New York Sanitary Superintendent in his report for the current week attributes the large decrease in deaths, as compared with those of former years, to the improved condition of the streets. The total number of deaths was 592, 150 less than in 1868.

Miss Emma Gardner, daughter of Col. Henry W. Gardner, of Providence, R. I., was horribly burned on Thursday night at the Bay House, Nahant Point, by her ball dress taking fire from the lamp on the table in her drawing-room. Her recovery is doubtful.

Two Omaha sports, known as "California Joe" and "the Colonel," had a prize fight by lamp-light in a barn, in that city, one night last week. They fought forty-two rounds, when the referee declared it a battle. They have another "mill" to-day for $250 a side.

A Denver dispatch states that since the recent report of Indian depredations around Denver the country has been thoroughly scouted by cavalry and no trace of Indians found. A scouting party of 50 men is out on the depredating between San Jose and Santa Fe.

William Lake, proprietor of Lake's circus, was shot at Greenly, Monroe county, Mo., on the 21st inst., by a man named Hilyon, and expired in a few moments. Hilyon refused to pay the price of admission to the circus, and was ejected by Lake, but soon returned, and, seeing Lake near the entrance, deliberately walked shot him through the body near the heart. During the excitement Hilyon escaped. One thousand dollars reward is offered for his arrest.

That Union Depot.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

We are glad to see in your issue of the 9th inst. a few well-stated reasons backed by a correspondent in regard to the great importance of a large union railroad depot, to be located near the heavy business of Louisville.

We fully indorse his views, and not only recommend that the depot be located at the main depot in the right place, but also said the various railroads in reaching the city should be at the least possible injury to private property. The question might be asked by those not engaged in handling the heavy products of the country, "Where is the right place? We re'er the Courier-Journal to our issues of yesterday for an answer this question. They pay out fortunes every year for hauling millions of tons of produce for miles and miles over our streets from the shipping points to ourselves—and for what purpose? Only to let our citizens have the benefit of our streets. Ignore our private residences another $100,000, by noise, dust, &c. And after all this, under our present system, the heavy shipping depots outside and far distant from business, there are thousands of tons of produce hauled to and fro the way of our commerce than that of any other Western city. The interest of the heavy shipping merchants is the only interest, and we hope their views will not conflict in locating the union depot, which must become an immense workshop, facilitating our trade and commerce for all time to come.

The heavy shipping merchants are decidedly in favor of locating the union depot at a central point at the head of the Canal; then we have only a F. canal to finished the steamboats will all come through to the city wharf, whe re the freight business properly would be concentrated between the boats and railroads, and will injure 0 body. But if the depot is located at the lower benedt, the city will receive it, for she has five times more wharf property than now needed for boats. In justification of this view, it would be extravagance in buying so much wharf property, we will here add that it is the height of folly in raising all the river front above high water, and making a respectable appearance in the world, and we think the city council will adopt some such programme the better for her interest and all others concerned, and secure the depot location for the wharf is the proper place for them and the union depot.

The city, by placing its entire front above overflow, will make it worth ten times its present value, and civil engineers will be employed to locate to report a practicable railroad route to it, for both public railroads every day over worse country than Louisville.

We are clearly in favor of the city giving as much wharf property as may be necessary for a grand union railroad depot, and helping the railroads make their connections with it, if it costs the city a half million of dollars. Every dollar will be saved to the city in various ways in a few years, and be saved to her for all parties and for all time to follow. The railroad companies to go on in the old foggy way of locating their separate depots, where they may choose, and the city cannot help it, around the city, entirely out of the way of business, and to the great detriment of the business men and property. MANY TAX-PAYERS.

[The above is republished because of some typographical blunders as it appeared yesterday, which marred its sense and meaning.—EDITOR COURIER-JOURNAL.]

A Louisville Enoch Bard-ue.

The New Albany Ledger of yesterday has the following highly sensational local tale of interrupted matrimony:

A stranger related to us this morning a strange and rather romantic story, of late truth of which he is well assured, with reference to some parties formerly known in Louisville, and some of whom still reside in that city. It appears there is a printer named John O. ——, at work on the Louisville Democrat, a number of years ago, married a young lady, respectably connected in Louisville, and a relative of one by whom he apparently lived very contentedly for a number of years. A child by whom he had some three or four children, all of whom, however, died at an early age except one daughter. In 1866 W—— very unexpectedly left his wife, as nothing was afterward heard from him by his family, it was supposed that he was dead. His daughter, in 1868, married a man named S——, and shortly after removed to West Point, Ky., where they have since resided. It turns out that W—— was not dead, but had deserted his family for a short time since he came to Louisville, made his appearance in West Point, having learned the whereabouts of his former wife, but kept himself under cover, watching her daily from his hotel opposite the residence of S——, finally he addressed a note to her with a view of inducing her to elope with her husband and live with him. This Mrs. S—— very promptly and very indignantly refused to do, but would not even see him under any circumstances. W—— failing in his efforts in this direction, endeavored to induce his daughter, a lovely lady now about seventeen years of age, and the only child remaining by his former wife, to accompany him to Louisville. This she positively refused to do, believing that a parent who would desert his family for so many years, was unworthy of confidence. W—— finding himself foiled, returned to Louisville, where, we understand, he is now at work in one of the publishing offices of that city. The best account of the facts connected with the character of W——, believe that his only desire is to get her consent to a divorce from her husband, for which his daughter has fallen heir since his decease many years ago, and of which he recently gained information.

Real Estate Transfers.

The real estate transfers for the week ending August 28th, 1869, were as follows:

Thomas Slevin, &c., to Joel B. Snow, 30 by 180 feet, Duncan street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth $483 00

Thomas Slevin, &c., to Irvin C. Stump, 30 by 180 feet, Slevin street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth 900 00

Thomas Slevin, &c., to E. B. Snow, &c., 30 by 180 feet, Duncan street, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-fifth streets 900 00

Do do do 30 by 180 feet, Bank street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth 1,452 50

Donnelly & Devlin's executors to J. and F. Le Nard, 96¾ by 181 feet, Madison street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-eighth 702 50

Edward James to Geo. W. Evans, 50 by 185, north side Kentucky street 1,000 00

A. E. Paich to John T. Gathright, 25½ by 166 feet, Main street 1,641 00

Twenty-second and Twenty-third 1,641 00

Albert Ja to Peter Dumesnil, 25 by 100 feet, Walnut street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth 3,450 00

Jos ah Purcell to Jos. Graham, 50 acres, Jefferson county, Ky. 900 00

F. Le Nard to Frank Bodkowsky, 30 by 181 feet, Madison street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth 750 00

Job Graham to Henry Ranger, 14 acres, Jefferson county 125 00

J. Rhodes to John Thomas, 25 by 100 feet, Eighteenth street, between Main and Rowan 1,100 00

Jos. Miller to F. Kessler, 30 by 106 feet, Market street, between Nineteenth and Twentieth streets 1,000 00

W. H. Runyan to Levi Collins, 10 acres, Jefferson county 900 00

R. W. Fearns to J. B. Smith, 71 acres, 2 roods, and 21 poles 2,097 72

Maj. Schuyler to John Moran, 25 by 100 feet, Twelfth street, between Main and Rowan 1,100 00

Andrew Schaffenberger to M. Scharfenberger, 50 by 150 feet, Cane street 2,600 00

Ann A. Lewis to J. W. Thornton, 20 8-12, Franklin street, between Shelby and Campbell 3,000 00

W. L. F. Ward to B. F. Avery, 100 by 150 feet, Ward and Collins streets 15,000 00

J. H. Miller to Anna Schoenfeersing, 25 by 80 f et, Marshall street, between Shelby and Campbell 2,500 00

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued for the week ending August 28, 1869, inclusive:

Francis J. Melcher to Mary Ortmann.
Andrew Oakner to Louisa Plattner.
Edward Hinnebl to Jeannette Pine.
Ferdinand Fox to Mary A. Wiseman.
James Beird to Mary M. Demaree.
L. H. Bischoff to Mary Pearlewaffe.
L. Hanson to Catharine McCann.
Joseph Kimmel to Anna S. Birtel.
C. W. Jewett to Mary E. Hall.
J. M. Costello to Sarah J. Brain.
John Mattoh to Beatrice Guthrie.
Charles H. Harper to Judith A. Sinclair.
Byrne Bowles to Fannie Bruner.
Louis Israel to Lizzie Hemm.

☞ Miss. Mathus-Sel-ller is so popular at the West that one of the towns on the Pacific railroad is to be named after her.

HOME CHARITIES.

The Sisters of the Good Shepherd and Their Institutions in Louisville.

St. Xavier Convent and Industrial School.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

It has been well said that the spirit of enlightened philanthropy can assume no nobler mission than the reformation of fallen human beings, and that those who enter practically and successfully into the labor of reclamation merit the favor of men and the blessing of God. In view of the difficulty and sanctity of the task, among the noblest of the charities of this country is that fulfilled by the order of the Good Shepherd. The Sisterhood in Louisville are entitled to more than passing consideration, from the fact that they were the original propagators of the order in the United States, the mother community whence this has grown up all the institutions of the Good Shepherd throughout the continent, and furthermore because of the incalculable benefits they have conferred upon society at large in the earnest and devoted pursuit of their holy work.

VISIT TO ST. XAVIER'S.

That our vast audience of readers might be reliably informed as to the character, extent and manner of conducting the houses of the Good Shepherd, we yesterday paid a reportorial visit to the St. Xavier Convent and Industrial School, situated in West Louisville, corner of Twenty-third and Bank streets. Before failing into disuse the old Portland railway cars enabled one to make the down trip in a few minutes, but now the visitor takes the Portland avenue cars, and is deposited a square or two from the grounds. The reporter went down in accordance with the following cordial permit from the Mother Superior:

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, TWENTY-THIRD STREET, LOUISVILLE, August 23, 1869.

(To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:)

In reply to your communication of the 23d inst., we take great pleasure in assuring you that your report-rs will be very welcome to come and see the Institution and the inmates, and to make themselves acquainted with anything of interest connected with the same.

To render the reporters' visit more satisfactory, we shall invite Rev. F. Russell, of the Cathedral, to meet said gentlemen here at 10 o'clock A. M. Friday, the 27th inst.

Most respectfully,
M. M. FRANCIS, Superior.

Just a few minutes behind, we stepped into the vestibule of the convent and gave the bell-knob a gentle pull. The door was presently answered from within the reception room to the left of the entrance by a soft "Come in, please." Entering reverently, we stood in the presence of a pretty-faced and interesting young lady (evidently a novice), whose vignette appeared in a small casement opened through the lattice partition, suggesting the idea of a Pay Wellington ticket office. Upon the presentation of our card and permit the door was opened by the same young lady, who immediately ushered us into the reception room.

HISTORY OF THE ORDER IN LOUISVILLE.

While in the work-room, Mother Francis kindly gave us all desired information in regard to the rise and progress of the Order of the Good Shepherd in this city. It was founded in Angers, France, in the year 1829, the leading purpose being to reclaim and thoroughly reform the vicious and abandoned women of that city, without regard of their nationality or religion; but the benefactions of the Order are now directed also to penitent women and girls, children who are in danger of falling into evil courses, and who are taken by the Sisters by magi-trates. In 1843 the Order was established in Louisville by a colony of five Sisters from the mother convent in France. They were at first located on the south side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets, in a house which the Sisters rented of Mr. Bowles. Opposite these were a plate, knife, and fork folded in a white napkin, while alongside stood a tall china mug, seemingly destined for tea. This and nothing more constituted the table outfit. While the Sisters are discussing a meal it is customary for one of them to be read aloud to the others from Bible or other sacred volume. Otherwise there is unbroken silence in the dining-room, as well as in the work-room.

THE CHAPEL.

Crossing the gallery we next visited the chapel. This is, of course, the most interesting portion of the convent. It is in three compartments—the sanctuary, divided off by a lattice partition and serving also as a confessional; the main auditorium for the Sisters; and to the rear a sub-chapel for the children. The sanctuary alone is carpeted. It is fitted up in the manner common to the papal churches. Above the altar we observed a painting representing the Blessed Virgin as a young girl meditating, with a distaff at her side and a brooch in her hand, and overhead the inscription: "I am the flower of the field and lily of the valleys." Upon inquiry we learned that this beautiful portraiture was the work of Mons. Corregi Colliere, the talented Louisiana painter, whose recent concert at Weisiger Hall so delighted our lovers of music. He painted it, in conjunction with another artist of New York, several years before the foundation of this convent, and presented it through two of his daughters, who belonged to the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd. One of them, Mary Cecilia, died last month while her father was in the city, and her remains now repose within the shadow of the convent where she exerted her spiritual influence to the noblest end. In the main chapel hangs another rare picture, representing St. Catharine, the martyr of Alexandria. This was a gift of a lady of this city. It is an original painting from Italy, and is supposed to have been executed by some one of the old masters.

THE SISTERS' DORMITORY.

According to the second floor, we were shown through the sleeping apartments of the Sisters. The most scrupulous neatness prevails throughout this story. All the beds are staple, and all are provided with snowy white paraphernalia, including mosquito-bars. Seeing the latter article, and having in mind the idea of "holy poverty" which the sisters carry out so strictly, Father Russell playfully queried, "Sister, why do you not practice 'holy mortification,' too, and let the mosquitos bite you?" "O," replied Mother Francis, "I don't like mosquitos, and I don't wish anybody else to stand them." A final thought the reporter: Owing to the assessment of the children in the upper dormitories, theretofore used by the Sisters, they are somewhat crowded in their present quarters. There are three and four beds in a room. But withal, the dormitory is cheerful and comfortable. On this floor also are the music room, the superior's room, and the children's work room.

THE PRESERVATION CLASS.

Our visit to these little students was quite agreeable. They but only received the party by rising and courtesying, but entertained us with a dialogue and songs, in which they acquitted themselves most creditably. The whole class, with two or three exceptions, were attired in pink frocks and white aprons and presented a clean, healthy and mirthful appearance. These little ones are required to rise at 5 o'clock, study from 6 to 12 and from 2 to 4, with proper intermissions for eating and exercise. From 4 to 5 they recreate, and then, after supper, retire. They work awhile in light fabrics both morning and afternoon, but are not confined to any sort of labor, the prime object being to educate them.

THE REFORMATORY CLASS.

After going through the third story, which is divided into sleeping-rooms for the two classes of children, bath-rooms, and ward-robes, we descended and passed over to the industrial school. The girls thereof, by their sing-song and musical chorus, in which some of them evinced very fine musical talent. All were neatly habited and seemed more than content with their lot. Some of these girls had called to see us in the school-room. In their studies, reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., they are making commendable progress. The regulations observed by this class are as follows: Rise at 5, and after house-cleaning and breakfast, study from 8 to 12; dinner and recreation until 2; work from 2 to 4; preparation for the evening lessons for next day; supper at 5½; recreation until bed-time, 8½. The girls are also required to do their own washing, details of ten being made by rotation for that duty. The washing, ironing and boarding of each of these girls the city pays the institution forty cents per diem. Upon this revenue and the profits from needle-work the state is wholly dependent for the maintenance of their school and convent.

A GENERAL GLANCE.

In every point the construction of the building is pleasing in style, convenient, and durable. While the most perfect quiet reigns within the walls at all times, save during the singing exercises of the children and sisters, there is no oppressive silence—every face and every inanimate object is cheerful. And this is particularly the case in the various school, work, and sleeping rooms, where religious emblems of many shapes and forms—crosses, crucifixes, etc.—wrought in flowers and at others decked with unique contrivances of gentle hands, appear upon all sides. Adding to the effect—and in their habitments of purity, white garments (evidently a novice), whose vignette appeared in a small casement opened through the lattice partition, suggesting the idea of a Pay Wellington ticket office. Upon the presentation of our card and permit the door was opened by the same young lady, who immediately ushered us into the reception room.

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While in the work-room, Mother Francis kindly gave us all desired information in regard to the rise and progress of the Order of the Good Shepherd in this city. It was founded in Angers, France, in the year 1829, the leading purpose being to reclaim and thoroughly reform the vicious and abandoned women of that city, without regard of their nationality or religion; but the benefactions of the Order are now directed also to penitent women and girls, children who are in danger of falling into evil courses, and who are taken by the Sisters by magi-trates. In 1843 the Order was established in Louisville by a colony of five Sisters from the mother convent in France. They were at first located on the south side of Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth streets, in a house which the Sisters rented of Mr. Bowles. Opposite these were a plate, knife, and fork folded in a white napkin, while alongside stood a tall china mug, seemingly destined for tea. This and nothing more constituted the table outfit. While the Sisters are discussing a meal it is customary for one of them to be read aloud to the others from Bible or other sacred volume. Otherwise there is unbroken silence in the dining-room, as well as in the work-room.

THE CHAPEL.

Crossing the gallery we next visited the chapel. This is, of course, the most interesting portion of the convent. It is in three compartments—the sanctuary, divided off by a lattice partition and serving also as a confessional; the main auditorium for the Sisters; and to the rear a sub-chapel for the children. The sanctuary alone is carpeted. It is fitted up in the manner common to the papal churches. Above the altar we observed a painting representing the Blessed Virgin as a young girl meditating, with a distaff at her side and a brooch in her hand, and overhead the inscription: "I am the flower of the field and lily of the valleys." Upon inquiry we learned that this beautiful portraiture was the work of Mons. Corregi Colliere, the talented Louisiana painter, whose recent concert at Weisiger Hall so delighted our lovers of music. He painted it, in conjunction with another artist of New York, several years before the foundation of this convent, and presented it through two of his daughters, who belonged to the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd. One of them, Mary Cecilia, died last month while her father was in the city, and her remains now repose within the shadow of the convent where she exerted her spiritual influence to the noblest end. In the main chapel hangs another rare picture, representing St. Catharine, the martyr of Alexandria. This was a gift of a lady of this city. It is an original painting from Italy, and is supposed to have been executed by some one of the old masters.

THE SISTERS' DORMITORY.

According to the second floor, we were shown through the sleeping apartments of the Sisters. The most scrupulous neatness prevails throughout this story. All the beds are staple, and all are provided with snowy white paraphernalia, including mosquito-bars. Seeing the latter article, and having in mind the idea of "holy poverty" which the sisters carry out so strictly, Father Russell playfully queried, "Sister, why do you not practice 'holy mortification,' too, and let the mosquitos bite you?" "O," replied Mother Francis, "I don't like mosquitos, and I don't wish anybody else to stand them." A final thought the reporter: Owing to the assessment of the children in the upper dormitories, theretofore used by the Sisters, they are somewhat crowded in their present quarters. There are three and four beds in a room. But withal, the dormitory is cheerful and comfortable. On this floor also are the music room, the superior's room, and the children's work room.

THE PRESERVATION CLASS.

Our visit to these little students was quite agreeable. They but only received the party by rising and courtesying, but entertained us with a dialogue and songs, in which they acquitted themselves most creditably. The whole class, with two or three exceptions, were attired in pink frocks and white aprons and presented a clean, healthy and mirthful appearance. These little ones are required to rise at 5 o'clock, study from 6 to 12 and from 2 to 4, with proper intermissions for eating and exercise. From 4 to 5 they recreate, and then, after supper, retire. They work awhile in light fabrics both morning and afternoon, but are not confined to any sort of labor, the prime object being to educate them.

THE REFORMATORY CLASS.

After going through the third story, which is divided into sleeping-rooms for the two classes of children, bath-rooms, and ward-robes, we descended and passed over to the industrial school. The girls thereof, by their sing-song and musical chorus, in which some of them evinced very fine musical talent. All were neatly habited and seemed more than content with their lot. Some of these girls had called to see us in the school-room. In their studies, reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., they are making commendable progress. The regulations observed by this class are as follows: Rise at 5, and after house-cleaning and breakfast, study from 8 to 12; dinner and recreation until 2; work from 2 to 4; preparation for the evening lessons for next day; supper at 5½; recreation until bed-time, 8½. The girls are also required to do their own washing, details of ten being made by rotation for that duty. The washing, ironing and boarding of each of these girls the city pays the institution forty cents per diem. Upon this revenue and the profits from needle-work the state is wholly depend